Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 98 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, April 5, 1794. [Whole No. 557.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,
The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&ſtf

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

The Admirers of Sacred Muſic

are reſpectfully informed, that One or more Performances from the moſt approved

Parts of Handel's Works,

(particularly from the Meſſiah) will be given in the week preceding Eaſter Sunday, (commonly called Paſſion week)

All every ability in the Inſtrumental and Voc Liue will be called forth on this occaſion, there is no doubt, but that a Liberal Public will take the preſent undertaking under their protection.

N. B. Part of the Profits will be appropriated to the uſe of a public charity.

A particular deſcription of the Place Selection, &c. will be given as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be ſettled.
March 29. dtf

NORRIS COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Oſmont,

A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few caſks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. d f

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. *d*

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.
March 4. dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 6476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2969 dollars and 63 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, ſouth Front ſtreet,
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*
New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather ſhoes
642 buſhels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent Cotton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Alſpice
100 caſes of the beſt Holland gin.
April 1. *eod2w

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3awGw

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE
BRITISH JANUARY PACKET.

(CONTINUED.)

COMMONS OF PARIS.

Thurſday, Dec. 26.

Columbeau read the project of a Reſolution, in which he demanded, that the Female Citizens who went to Verſailles on the 5th and 6th of October 1789, and who were preſent at the ſitting, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by a Banner in public ceremonies.

Pacotte ſupported the motion, ſaying, that they ſhewed great energy on that occaſion; and that without them, Liberty would have been loſt. [Here the galleries murmured.]

Chaumette obſerved, that it was not ſurprizing that women diſplayed heroiſm in battle, and he mentioned Jeanne Achette, who ſaved the town of Beauvais.—He added, that it was not only the women who went to Verſailles on the days mentioned, who contributed to the events of that time, bnt that all the Pariſians ſhared in that glory. [The galleries applauded.] He demanded, that their requeſt ſhould be granted, but that they ſhould not march under the ſtandard but as employing themſelves in knitting, attended by their huſbands and children.

The council reſolved, that thoſe females ſhall have place in civic ceremonies, and that a banner ſhall be carried before them, bearing on one ſide the inſcription which is on the Arch of Triumph on the Boulevards—"Thus as a vile prey they drove the tyrants before them;" and on the other—"Women of the 5th and 6th of October."

The Preſident read the following letter:

"Bourdeaux, Dec. 20.

"Since my arrival, I have ſtudied the public ſpirit of the people here: but have not found one Bourdelais at a revolutionary pitch. I do not pretend to judge the people; they are as every where elſe, good triots, loving Liberty; but they are here too ignorant to perceive that a Republican government alone ſuits virtuous men.

"Yeſterday, being the decades, in the Temple of Reaſon many hymns were ſung in honor of liberty & ſound Philoſophy. Taliſen and Iſabeau pronounced diſcourſes worthy of true Mountaineers; the few people who were preſent at this truly Republican ceremony, made the vault of the temple reſound with theſe expreſſions, ſo often pronounced by good patriots—Vive la Convention! Vive la Montaigne! Vive les bons Patriotes de Paris!

"I went to the Comedie in the evening; Patriotic ſcenes only were exhibited. The enthuſiaſm was not the ſame as that of the morning; the verſes, the moſt conſonant to the times, were only applauded by a very few. When the patriots called encore! the reſt of the houſe oppoſed it, and ſtones and other things were frequently thrown upon the ſtage; and frequently hiſſes were heard—The Mayor was obliged to requeſt the ſpectators to watch the authors of the confuſion.

"The good republicans complain that they do not receive all the good Journals; it will be however neceſſary that they ſhould ſee them—for the number of the diſaffected is ſo great, that too much precaution cannot be taken to counteract their criminal projects; as to myſelf be aſſured I will neglect nothing to enlighten my fellow-citizens, and to propagate the love of Liberty and Equality.

(Signed)
"MAMEIN, jun.
"Defender of the Republic."

Referred this letter to the Committee of Public Welfare.

LONDON, January 4.

Rear Admiral Macbride is to have the im-

mediate command of a ſquadron deſtined for Halifax.

The French fleet, conſiſting of 27 ſhips, certainly ſailed from Breſt water, on the 26th ult. and directed their courſe to the weſtward —Of this moſt important fact, miniſters received accounts on Thurſday laſt.

The expedition to the coaſt of France, is, we believe, entirely abandoned. The French have 80,000 men in cantonments between Cherbourg and St. Maloes; and our equipments, from ſome unfortunate delays, appear to be perfectly known in France. Paris papers have mentioned them for ſome time paſt.

A Congreſs of deputies from the Allied Powers is ſtill talked of to aſſemble at Frankfort upon the affairs of France. A day of thankſgiving has been ordered at Vienna for the many ſignal victories obtained over the French this campaign.

LEYDEN, Dec. 30.

An addreſs has been preſented to the Convention by the Lyoneſe, in which that wretched people complain of the horrors which the repreſentatives commit daily in that city, eſpecially the emiſſaries of the Jacobins, the ſeven monſters who compoſe the ci-devant revolutionary commiſſion.

"Scarcely is judgment pronounced, (ſay the unhappy Lyoneſe,) when thoſe who have been condemned are expoſed in a maſs to the fire of cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot; they fall one upon another, ſtruck with the thunder; and often mutilated, they have the misfortune not to be killed by the firſt diſcharge. The victims who yet breathe, after having ſuffered that puniſhment, are finiſhed by ſabres or muſquetry."

The repreſentatives have ſubſtituted for the two revolutionary tribunals which they had created, a committee of ſeven judges. This meaſure was indiſpenſable. The two tribunals, embarraſſed by forms, did not anſwer the wiſhes of the people: Priſoners accumulated in the priſons: Partial executions had loſt all effect upon the Lyoneſe. The committee of ſeven, judges in a ſummary manner; and its ſentence is as juſt as it is ſudden.

On the 14th December 60 villains were ſhot to death. On the 15th, 208. On the 17th, 60 were acquitted. On the 18th, 68 were ſhot, and 8 guillotined. On the 19th, the holy and miraculous guillotine made 13 the head ſhorter. On the 20th, 50 were ſet at liberty. On the 21ſt, 53 were ſhot.

Soon the guilty at Lyons will no longer pollute the ſoil of Liberty! We find daily gold and ſilver, coined and not coined. The quantity will aſtoniſh you when you hear it.

BOURDEAUX, Dec. 20.

The military commiſſion proceeds in a revolutionary manner: The heads of conſpirators fall on the ſcaffold—the ſuſpected are ſhut up till peace ſhall be concluded—and the moderate, the indifferent, and egotiſts, are puniſhed by the purſe.

Lately all the actors of the grand theatre, to the number of ſixty-eight, were arreſted. *It was a Focus of Ariſtocracy*—we have deſtroyed it. On the evening before, the theatre was ſurrounded, when there were upwards of 2000 perſons in it; and all ſuſpected perſons who were re-united in great numbers, were impriſoned; the ſame night 200 capital merchants were arreſted, and ſeals put on their papers—and the military commiſſion will ſoon do them juſtice.

The guillotine, and great fines, will purify the merchants, and will exterminate the monopolizers and money-changers.

Reaſon, makes here a great progreſs; all the churches have been ſhut; plate arrives in great plenty at the mint, and on the Decades we ſhall celebrate the feaſt of Liberty. The forced loan ſucceeds rapidly, 250,000 livres were yeſterday poured into the receiver's cheſt. Bourdeaux will contribute more than one hundred millions to the Republic.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December, 24.

Thomas Paine, and dll Foreigners, expelled from the Convention.

Barrere—"The moment is come to make known a vice which has introduced itſelf among us. The People have been perſuaded that they might chooſe Foreigners to repreſent them; but a ſingle fact ſhall prove how dangerous ſuch a meaſure would be.

"An Italian came with ſome patriotic works: His ambition wanted a Decree which granted him the title of a French Citizen; he urged that title, becauſe his property had been confiſcated on account of his writings in his own country. Well we learn, that this property has juſt been reſtored. Let us decree, that all foreigners ſhall be excluded from the National Convention."

Bourdon of Oiſe—"Since there are no more Briſſotines in the Convention, Thomas Paine, never came once among us: He is buſy with carrying on his intrigues ſecretly."

The propoſal of Barrere being put to the vote, was unanimouſly adopted in theſe words:

"*Every Foreigner is, and ſhall be, excluded from the National Repreſentation.*"

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

The obſervations of Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, on the paſſing of the bill for the naval armament.

(Concluded.)

Mr. S. next reviewed the principal objections to the bill, he ſaid—1ſt. That the force contemplated was incompetent. 2d. That ſending an armed force on the ocean would be the means of involving us in a war with ſome of the maritime powers. 3. That we had no friendly ports in Europe, which our frigates could reſort to for ſupplies or reſitment. 4th. That the expence would exceed the object to be protected. 5. That our trade would be deprived of the ſeamen required to man the frigates. 6. That it was now ſo late in the ſeaſon we could not protect our veſſels the enſuing ſummer, and that ſome favorable events might occur before the frigates could be equipped, which would render them unneceſſary. 7. That this was the beginning of a naval eſtabliſhment, which would hereafter involve this country in immenſe debts and maritime wars.

1ſt. To the firſt objection Mr. Smith replied that he was ſurpriſed thoſe gentlemen who deemed the number of frigates inadequate to the object had never propoſed to encreaſe the quantum of force; though this objection had been re-echoed by ſeveral gentlemen, none of them had thought proper to move an augmentation of the ſtrength; the only motion of that nature, had proceeded from a quarter which had been always friendly to the meaſure. From the documents on the table, and from the diligent enquiries of a large committee, the force contemplated by the bill, did however, appear adequate; the number, and ſtrength of the Algerine corſairs had been pretty nearly aſcertained: it had been ſtated from good authority, that their veſſels were ſlight, and that they did not cruize in fleets, but ſcattered for the purpoſe of plunder. It alſo appeared that a ſmaller force than ours, had been ſucceſsfully employed by Portugal, in blocking up the Streights.

2d. The ſecond objection aroſe from the danger of being involved in a war. It had been ſaid, that ſome of the maritime powers, whoſe intereſt it was, that our commerce ſhould ſuffer from theſe piratical depredations, would ſee with diſpleaſure, our armed veſſels on the ocean; and would inſult them; that our officers would reſent ſuch inſults, and thus draw us into a war. If there were any nation ſo anxious to go to war with us, as this objection ſuppoſed, they would be at no loſs for pretexts, without this; if while we were exerciſing ſo juſt, lawful and neceſſary a right, as that of uſing the only means in our power, of protecting our commerce from ruin, and our fellow-citizens, from a moſt dreadful captivity, any nation ſhould wickedly and wantonly interfere, and moleſt our frigates, it would ſhew ſuch a diſpoſition to quarrel with us, and be ſuch an act of hoſtility, as would juſtify war on our part. Whatever nation it might be, he ſhould view ſuch an aggreſſion as the effect of predetermined hoſtility, and ſhould not heſitate a moment to conſider them as much our enemies, as the Algerines themſelves. But this armament would furniſh ſo little pretence for any danger of this kind, that he viewed all ſuch terrors as chimerical; indeed it was ſomewhat ſtrange, that theſe apprehenſions ſhould have been ſuggeſted by gentlemen, who conſidered commercial reſtrictions particularly directed at Great Britain, as of a moſt pacific tendency.

If irritating meaſures, pointedly directed at Great Britain, were not likely to excite a hoſtile ſpirit in her, much leſs was it to be expected that meaſures of unavoidable neceſſity, againſt the Algerine pirates, would excite that ſpirit.

3d. It had been clearly ſhewn, that there were many convenient friendly ports, to which our veſſels of war, would have acceſs. Spain, Portugal and France, had been mentioned; it was not probable, we ſhould be at war with all thoſe powers, at the ſame time. Being at peace with them all, we had a right to expect a friendly admiſſion into their ports. A ſtate of war would undoubtedly, preſent many difficulties, but even in that event, the propoſed meaſure, did not appear leſs indiſpenſable.

4th. The expence had been ſtrongly urged, as a weighty objection. Mr. Smith obſerved, that the ſaving in inſurance, the value of our ſhips and cargoes, the ranſom of our captive ſeamen, was more than an offset againſt this item. But was not the ſlavery of our fellow-citizens, the national diſgrace reſulting from it, to be taken into the account? Theſe were in his mind, conſiderations, beyond all calculation. Who could, after reading the affecting narratives of Captain Penroſe and the other unfortunates, ſit down contented with cold calculations, and dry ſyllogiſms? Theſe narratives ought to excite every poſſible exertion, not only to procure the releaſe of the captured, but to preveut an encreaſe of the number of theſe unhappy victims. This could only be effected by the propoſed meaſure; it was the only practicable mode of obtaining a peace, which would enſure the releaſe of the captives, and of preventing the capture of others. Were the expence thereof double the ſum propoſed, he, for one, would not heſitate to vote for it.

5th. It had been alledged, that depriving our merchant veſſels of the ſeamen requiſite to man the frigates, would be a ſerious injury to our trade. No further anſwer was neceſſary to this objection, than barely to remark, that the injury was not to be put in competition with the loſs of ſeamen, by ſlavery in Algiers, or by deſertion from merchant ſhips, ſo unprotected and ſo expoſed.

6th. The lateneſs of the ſeaſon, had furniſhed another objection. Mr. Smith aſked, whoſe fault it was, that this meaſure had not been adopted ſooner? The members whoſe opinions coincided with his, and himſelf had urged the neceſſity of it, near three months ago, but the perſevering oppoſition it had encountered, and the intervention and diſcuſſion of the commercial regulations, had protracted it to the preſent period. Late as it was, it was however highly neceſſary, and the beſt expedient which had been ſuggeſted. The very circumſtanee of preparation for naval defence, would facilitate our negociation for peace, and would encourage our ſeamen to remain in our ſervice.

He wiſhed it always to be underſtood, that he did not rely ſolely on the efficacy of this armament; he ſtill looked forward to a negociation, and was ready to provide the moſt ample means for that purpoſe, but he was at the ſame time ſatisfied, that the firſt meaſure muſt accompany the latter, as the one would be nugatory, without the other.

7th. The dangers reſulting from a large navy eſtabliſhment, and the immenſe debts they have created in other countries, had been depicted and the Houſe had been warned againſt ſuch evils. How a bill, providing ſix frigates, which were to exiſt only during the war with Algiers, could excite an apprehenſion of a large and permanent navy, and an enormous debt, Mr. Smith ſaid he was at a loſs to diſcover. The clauſe which authorized the Preſident, in the event of a peace with the Regency of Algiers, to diſcontinue the armament, was a complete anſwer to all reaſoning which had been indulged on the ſubject of navies and debts. Admitting there had been no ſuch clauſe, he did not feel the weight or applicability of the reaſoning. This country was peculiarly fitted for a navy; abounding in all kinds of naval reſources, we had within ourſelves thoſe means which other maritime nations were obliged to obtain from abroad. The nature of our ſituation, and the navigating diſpoſition of a conſiderable proportion of our citizens, evinced ſtill more the propriety of ſome naval eſtabliſhment. Perhaps the country was not yet mature for ſuch an eſtabliſhment, to any great extent, but he believed the period was not far diſtant when it would. Sweden, with a population not greater than that of the United States, and with more ſlender reſources, maintained a large navy; he ſaw no reaſon why the United States with an increaſing population, much individual wealth, and conſiderable national reſources, might not without ruin, do as much, or why the equipment of a ſquadron, inferior to that of any of the petty nations of Italy, ſhould involve us in an inſupportable expence.

Having replied to the principal objections againſt the bill, Mr. Smith ſaid, though he did not ſuppoſe that any arguments of that day, would change a ſingle vote, yet as a formal and lengthy oppoſition had been made, he wiſhed to ſhew, that he did not rely upon a majority, and that he would never give his aſſent to a meaſure, which did not in his opinion, reſt on the baſis of good policy and propriety.

He viewed this meaſure as reſting on that baſis; he truſted it would produce the good effects which its friends anticipated, and that as he was confident it would be ſupported by a majority of that Houſe, he had little doubt, that it would be ſanctioned by the approbation of their conſtituents; but that even were he perſuaded it would be attended with ſome of the miſchiefs which its opponents had predicted, he ſhould ſtill deem himſelf warranted, in ſupporting it as a thing irreſiſtably and loudly called for by the urgency of exiſting circumſtances.

April 4.

The following meſſage was received from the Preſident.

United States, 4th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I lay before you three letters from our Miniſter in London; advices concerning the Algerine miſſion, from our Miniſter at Liſbon and others, and a letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State, with his anſwer.

Go. WASHINGTON.

Mr. PINCKNEY's CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 26th December, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

This ſerves to cover an additional * inſtruction, which, though dated the 6th of November, was made public at the Admiralty, but a few days ago. I only received it from our proctor laſt evening.

I am, with ſincere reſpect, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Secretary of State.

I mention the circumſtance of dates, becauſe it appears to me of ſome importance.

[* *This we have already printed.*]

LONDON, 2d January, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

At the moment when I was preparing to go to the conference with Lord Grenville, this morning, I received a note from him, excuſing himſelf from the meeting. I then endeavored to ſee Mr. Burges, but without ſucceſs; and as this is the laſt hour for writing by the Packet, I muſt ſend the encloſed additional inſtruction, without explanation obtain from the miniſtry. The Daniſh Miniſter is ſick, and at Bath; but the Swediſh Miniſter appears to be alarmed at this meaſure, as, I am informed, the mercantile intereſt, connected with America appear to be, from a committee of theirs having waited on Mr. Pitt. Upon this inſtruction, as it ſtands, it is unneceſſary for me to make any comment. If a repeal or modification of it ſhould take place, or if I can obtain the principles, upon which this government has iſſued it, I will immediately communicate.

Toulon is again poſſeſſed by the French Republic: We have not the particulars.

I remain, with ſincere reſpect,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of State.

(Duplicate.)

LONDON, January 9, 1794.

My Dear Sir,

You will receive herewith the copy of an inſtruction to the commanders of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips of war, &c. dated the 8th of this month, concerning which I had another converſation this morning with the miniſter of the foreign department. On his ſaying in the introduction of the ſubject, that he hoped I ſaw in it a manifeſtation of the good will of this government towards the United States; I obſerved, that it was certainly much leſs injurious to us than the inſtruction which it revoked, and might be as favorable as the principles upon which this government acts would admit; but I reminded him that our ideas differed materially from theirs on this ſubject, and without repeating the arguments I had before addreſſed to him, both verbally and in writing in ſupport of our poſition, it was only neceſſary to ſay that we did not admit the right of the belligerent powers to interfere farther in the commerce between neutral nations and their adverſaries, than to prevent their carrying to them articles which by common uſage were eſtabliſhed as contraband, and any articles to a place fairly blockaded; that conſequently the two firſt articles, though founded upon their principles of not ſuffering in war, a traffic which was not admitted by the ſame nations in the time of peace, and of taking their enemies property when found on

board of neutral veſſels, were nevertheleſs contrary to what we contended to be the juſt principles of the modern laws of nations;—that indeed I had ſome doubt of the firſt article, being altogether ſupported by their own principle; but ſuppoſing that article as well as the reſt, to be conſonant to their former uſage, I wiſhed to know whether their preſent re-publication, imported any thing more than was before practiſed. Lord Grenville anſwered that the only reaſon for renewing them was, leſt the preſent inſtruction being a revocation of that of the 6th of November, might alſo be deemed to revoke theſe articles which were connected with it. His lordſhip then explained the motives which had induced this government to iſſue the preſent inſtruction. The firſt, he ſaid, was the ſincere deſire of adminiſtration, to maintain the beſt underſtanding and harmony with the United States; the ſecond was, what he could not mention to me officially, but what he ſtill thought it right I ſhould be apprized of, that no miſconception of their motives might be entertained, that he was aware of the delicacy of ſpeaking to a foreign miniſter concerning the internal ſtate of his country, neither could he expect an anſwer from me on the ſubject, but that their ſecond reaſon was by their conduct, to take away every pretext from evil diſpoſed perſons among us, who, according to the intelligence he had received, were endeavoring to irritate our people againſt Great Britain, as well as to oppoſe the meaſures of our own government, and in ſhort, to reduce us to the preſent ſituation of France, a misfortune which they deprecated as well for our ſakes as for the common welfare and tranquility of mankind. He further took occaſion to obſerve with reſpect to the conduct of our government in maintaining our neutrality, that although there were ſome matters with which this government was not perfectly ſatisfied (and to which for the ſame reaſon they refrained from giving that oppoſition they thought they would be juſtified in doing) yet from the general tenor of the conduct of our government, they were convinced it was their deſire to maintain a fair neutrality, which was an additional motive for their preſent conduct.

I of courſe ſaid nothing of our internal affairs nor of thoſe of France. I aſſured him however that our government had been perfectly ſincere in every meaſure relating to our neutrality; that they adopted it from a conviction that it was both juſt and politic and had purſued it according to what they conceived to be juſt principles, knowing that ſuch conduct could entitle us to the benefits to be derived from a neutral ſituation. I concluded by aſking what explanation could be given to what was paſſed in this buſineſs; and of the effect of the inſtruction of the 6th of *May* upon ſuch veſſels as might during the two months it had been in force have fallen into the hands of their enemies? Lord Grenville anſwered, that the order of the 6th of Nov. was intended to be temporary and calculated to anſwer two purpoſes, one was to prevent the abuſes which might take place in conſequence of the whole of the St. Domingo fleet having gone to the United States; the other was on account of the attack deſigned upon the French Weſt India Iſlands by the armament under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; but that it was now no longer neceſſary to continue that regulation for thoſe purpoſes. He added, that the inſtruction of the 6th Nov. only authorized the veſſels to be brought in for legal adjudication, and upon being told that notwithſtanding ſuch were the terms made uſe of yet that the officers who would have to act under it, muſt conceive it to extend to condemnation becauſe otherwiſe the order was unneceſſary, as without it they had been authorized to bring to adjudication all ſuch veſſels as they previouſly deemed liable to condemnation: He replied that the caſe of every veſſel muſt be decided by its own merits, but that he conceived no veſſel would be condemned under that inſtruction which would not have been previouſly liable to the ſame ſentence. I informed Lord Grenville, that I ſhould communicate this inſtrument to you by the packet: He ſaid he ſhould likewiſe forward it by the ſame conveyance, and at the ſame time would ſend an anſwer to my memorial on the King's inſtruction of the 8th of June to be commuuicated to you by Mr. Hammond.

I remain with ſincere reſpect, dear ſir, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Poſt-Office bill was brought in engroſſed, read the third time—the blanks therein filled—and paſſed to be enacted.

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, March 25.

Laſt week Mr. Samuel Cabot, of Beverly, arrived from Bourdeaux, by way of Tobago. He ſailed, by permiſſion, on the 28th Dec. The embargo was then continued; and the National commiſſioners could give no encouragement of its being ſpeedily taken off. It is ſuppoſed that Bourdeaux, would long ſince have been given up like Toulon, had the inhabitants had the ſame opportunity. Their diſpoſition being well known, they are watched by the National Commiſſioners with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs; and the decrees of the Convention are executed with unexampled rigor. All foreigners at that place, (except of neutral nations) and many French, have been confined in priſon. Numbers have been condemned to the guillotine, by the Revolutionary Tribunal; and the executions take place immediately on ſentence being paſſed, whether by day or by night. Vaſt property is confiſcated. The rich are objects of ſuſpicion. All plate and ſpecie is demanded in exchange for aſſignats, which were at par in that place. Bread was ſcarce: and the inhabitants, rich or poor, on an equal allowance of half a pound a day. The churches were deſtroyed, or converted to other uſes; and the bells caſt into cannon. Reaſon and truth were worſhipped, in the Temple of Liberty. The Sans Culottes were in high ſpirits. The men who were between 18 & 25 years of age had been called for, and marched ſometime in November. It was ſaid that ſeveral thouſand Pruſſians had deſerted to the French, in one body. Mr. Cabot ſaw a company of 60 of them, which were ſent to Bourdeaux. Americans were treated with much reſpect in France, and the French have no deſire that we ſhould be engaged in the war.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 5.

A London paper of January the 6th ſays, There is no truth in the report of Admiral Kingſmill having taken a French ſhip, as ſtated in our paper of Saturday Evening, in conſequence of erroneous information received from Ireland by the Mail of that morning. This report probably originated from the Argonaut, one of the ſhips taken from the French by Admiral Rodney, on the 12th of April, and then called the Jaſon, being now part of admiral Kingſmill's ſquadron.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of an American veſſel, lately carried into Dominica.

"We are in very great diſtreſs, occaſioned by our detention, and the periſhing condition of our cargoes from the heat of this climate—but above all a violent ſickneſs rages in our little fleet, and ſo frequent are the deaths, that our mourning flags are conſtantly hoiſted, and as all the money found on board when captured, is taken away, we are thereby rendered incapable of procuring that medical and other aſſiſtance for our ſick brethren, which humanity dictates they ſhould have. We yeſterday handed in a petition to the governor, ſetting forth the deplorable ſituation we are in with regard to the ſick: He has given us his word that he will interfere in the buſineſs, and this we expect he will do, conſidering that the health of the inhabitants very much depends upon it."

Propoſals are iſſued by Mr. John Buel, printer, and Mr. E. Tiſdale, engraver, (of the city of New-York,) for printing by ſubſcription, a new and elegant edition of M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, in Four Cantos, by, J. Trumbull, Eſq. illuſtrated with additional notes and explanations and ornamented with *nine copper plates*.—The work will compriſe 140 octavo pages—To be delivered to ſubſcribers in four ſeparate numbers, each conſiſting of one Canto, (ſtitched in blue) and two plates, with the addition of a handſome Frontiſpiece to the firſt number—The price to ſubſcribers One Quarter of a Dollar each number, payable on delivery.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at this Port.

Brig Aurora, France, Liverpool, 105 days

Brig Mary, Hopper, Wilmington
Iphigenia, Rutger, Currocoa
Sloop Ranger, Dunn, Philadelphia

Capt. Briſcoe France, of the brig Aurora, on the 12th of January, ſpoke the ſhip Jane, of Philadelphia, bound to Hamburgh, out 15 days, all well, lat. 47, long. 31.

On the 14th February, ſpoke a brig from Havre-de-Grace, bound to Rhode-Iſland, lat. 36, long. 53.

On the 16th March, ſpoke the Mares, of London, from Jamaica, bound to London, George King, maſter, lat. 39, long. 61. who hoiſted out his boat and brought us a caſk of water, and ſome other neceſſaries.

The Indian Trader, Edwards, from Quebec to London, arrived at Deal, Dec. 17.

The Ann and Suſan, arrived at Grenock, in 32 days from Virginia.

The brig Proſper, Tylee, ſailed on the ſame day with Capt. Rutger, for Bonaire; an embargo was to take place next day. The brig Friendſhip, Haff, had ſailed two days before.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Charlotte, Hughes, St. Thomas's
Sloop Willing Laſs, Bell, Virginia
Richmond, Bloch, Richmond
Schooner Alice, Weymouth, Virginia
Pidgeon, Milner, do.
Ann, Jackſon, do.
Polly, Mahon, Norfolk
Harriot, Roberts, Virginia
Sloop Betſey, Hopkins, do.
Richmond Packet, Petters, Richmond
Polly, Greeves, Virginia

CLEARED.

Schooner Experiment, Carter, Charleſton
Delight Cutler, Boſton
Sloop Abigail, Smith, New-York
John, Mary, do.
Eagle, Gilman, New-York
Fly, Collins, Baltimore

Captain Hughes of the Brig Charlotte in 15 days from Saint Thomas, informs, that he left there about 12 ſail of American veſſels, amongſt which are the Schooners —— Harden, New-York, and —— Pierſon, Boſton. Brigs.—— Lindſay, Wells, and Eunice, Solleſter, New-York. The remainder of the names unknown.

Capt. Solleſter ſailed from Jamaica 3 weeks before Capt. Hughes left St. Thomas's, as alſo Capt. Pierſon of Boſton.

Capt. Hughes further informs that previous to his ſailing from St. Thomas's, accounts were received there from St. Croix, which mentioned, that about 40 ſail of American veſſels were there, all preparing to ſail for their reſpective ports.

Extract from Loyd's Liſt, of Jan. 10.

Arrived at Graveſend. Major Pinckney, —— from Charleſton; Helen, Patterſon, Virginia; Betſey, Chace, Baltimore; Peggy, Lunt, Maryland.

At Falmouth. Cheſterfield, Pac, New-York; Mary, Telcombe, Virginia; John, Homans, Savannah; Mary, Preſel, Virginia; Mary, Haley, New-York; Portland Packet, ——, Halifax.

At Portſmouth. Minerva, Scott, Boſton; Debby, Lovel, America.

At Deal. Rainbow, Holliday, Charleſton; Hearts of Oak, Holliday, do. Betſey, Chace, Maryland.

At Liverpool. Fame, Davis. Virginia.

At Plymouth. Sally, Huckey, Portſmouth; Virginia, Buts, Virginia; Induſtry, Budd, do.

At Clyde. John and Jean, Skukford, New-York; Ann and Suſan, Dupleſe, Virginia.

At Dover. Lydia, Tobey, Charleſton; Mary, Cunningham, Boſton.

At Whitehaven. Union, Reynold, New-York.

At Briſtol. Serrin, Farley, New-York.

At Gibraltar. Sally, Chapman, Boſton.

At Dublin. Eliza, Barr, Virginia; Sally, Nichols, Boſton.

At Cork. Mary, Gardner, Virginia; Molly, Clark, ditto; Hope, Howland, Boſton; Winsfried, ——, North-Carolina.

At Elſineure. ——, Warner, New-York.

At Galway. Union, Snow, Virginia.

At Limerick. Lucretia, Afelby, Virginia.

At Crook Haven. Mary, Groves Virginia.

At Cadiz. Lavinia, Codman, Virginia; Aurora, Smith, ditto. William, Foſter, ditto. Hope, Tielas. do. Hull Packet, Lawrence, New-York.

At Amſterdam. Portland, Robinſon, N. York; Four Brothers, Jones, Charleſton.

At Rotterdam. Preſident, Smith, Maryland; Sally, Clark, do.

At Oſtend. General Waſhington, Begland, Charleſton.

At Oporto. Amelia, Spencer, N. York; Catharine, Goodhue, Virginia.

At Leghorn. Nordenſalk, Kihohn, New-York.

At Bombay. China. America,——, New-York; Waſhington,——, do. Friends, Parel, Virginia.

The Amſterdam Packet, Waddel, from New-York to Havre-de-Grace, is taken and carried into Liverpool, by the Princeſs Elizabeth privateer.

The Harriot, M'Leod, from Briſtol to New-York, is loſt off Newfoundland—the people ſaved.

The Patſey, Huntington, from Liverpool, to New-York, is returned to Liverpool after being out ſix weeks.

The Orono, Dunbar, from Liverpool to Virginia, foundered at ſea.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſk, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale,

A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. d1w w&s1m.

WANTED

A Servant,

TO wait on a ſingle Gentleman. Enquire at No. 165, Cheſnut ſtreet.

April 5. d1f

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone houſe, No. 41, South Second Street,

Hiſtorical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the United States of America.

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subſcribers will be furniſhed with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid four dollars and a quarter on receiving the firſt.

This ſecond volume comprehends, among other intereſting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commiſſioners reſpecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected ſufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publiſhing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from ſubſcriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobſon, Philadelphia; Jeremiah Libbey, Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; Thomas Andrews, Boſton; Iſaiah Thomas, Worceſter; Iſaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardſon, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindley, Norfolk; David Henderſon, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterſburg; Auguſtine Davis, Richmond; F X Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleſton.

April 4. m&ſ3w

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 9th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe ſeven MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 5.

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, once performed here, called the

Highland Reel.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

To conclude with a New REEL, (Compoſed by Mr. Francis,) by the Characters.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in three Acts, called

Catherine & Petruchio,

OR THE

Taming of the Shrew.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, andthe Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſun ry perſons and places, for the uſ of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immediately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

INFORMATION
Is Requeſted

By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England, and was at Philadelphia 1ſt Auguſt, 1793 ſince which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.

March 22.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;

And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by Dr. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South-America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11 Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19. Ireland. 20. Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtate, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps beenever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf

---

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&ſtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&ſ3w

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Buſineſs, Enquire at this Office.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 4, South Fourth-Street.